

## PLATFORM ADOPTED.

It Gives a Review of the Work of the Party.

Maintenance of Principles is Urged—Rates of Duty Should be Re-adjusted Only When Conditions Warrant It.

Chicago, June 22.—The committee on resolutions reported the following platform to the republican national convention Wednesday:

Fifty years ago the republican party came into existence dedicated, among other purposes, to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. In 1860 it elected its first president. During the 44 years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoln, the republican party has held complete control of the government. For 18 more of the 44 years it has held partial control through the possession of one or two branches of the government while the democratic party during the same period has had complete control for only two years.

This long tenure of power by the republican party is not due to chance. It is a demonstration that the republican party has commanded the confidence of the American people for nearly two generations to a degree never equaled in our history, and has displayed a high capacity for rule and government which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

The republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1860. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added luster even to the traditions of the party which carried the government through the storms of civil war.

We then found the country, after four years of democratic rule, in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubt of the future. Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, the standard of values was threatened and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1883, hope was faint and confidence was gone.

We met these unhappy conditions vigorously, effectively and at once. We replaced a democratic tariff law based on free trade principles and garnished with sectional protection, by a consistent protective tariff, and industry, freed from oppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws, has expanded to a degree never before known, has conquered new markets, and has created a volume of exports which has surpassed imagination.

Under the Dingley tariff labor has been fully employed, wages have risen, and all industries have revived and prospered. We firmly established the gold standard, which was then menaced with destruction. Confidence returned to business, and with confidence an unexampled prosperity.

For deficient revenues, supplemented by improvident issues of bonds, we gave the country an income tax which produced a large surplus and which enabled us only four years after the Spanish war had closed, to remove \$100,000,000 of annual war taxes, reduce the public debt and lower the interest charges of the government.

The public credit, which had been so lowered that in time of peace a democratic administration made large loans at extravagant rates of interest, in order to pay current expenditures, rose under republican administration to its highest point, and enabled us to borrow at 2 per cent, even in time of war.

We refused to enter longer with the miseries of Cuba. We fought a quick and victorious war with Spain. We set Cuba free, governing the island for three years, and then gave it to the Cuban people, with order restored, with ample revenues, with education and public health established, free from debt and connected with the United States by wise provisions for our mutual interests.

We have organized the government of Porto Rico, and its people now enjoy peace, freedom, order and prosperity. In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order and given to life and property a security never known there before. We have organized civil government, made it effective and strong in administration, and have conferred upon the people of those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed.

By our possession of the Philippines we were enabled to take prompt and effective action in the relief of the legations at Peking, and a decisive part in preventing the partition and preserving the integrity of China.

The possession of a route for an isthmian canal, so long a dream of American statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic by a canal is at last begun, and it is due to the republican party.

We have passed laws which will bring the arid lands of the United States within the area of cultivation.

We have reorganized the army and put it in the highest state of efficiency. We have passed laws for the improvement and support of the navy.

We have pushed forward the building of the army, the defense and protection of our honor and the republican party. Our administration of the great departments of the government has been honest and efficient and wherever wrongdoings have been discovered the republican administration has not hesitated to probe the evil and bring offenders to justice without regard to party or political ties.

Laws enacted by the republican party, which the democratic party failed to enforce, and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital, have been fearlessly enforced by a republican president and new laws insuring reasonable publicity as to the operations of great corporations, and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination, have been passed by a republican congress.

In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the republican party has fulfilled. We promise to continue those policies, and we declare our constant adherence to the following principles:

Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the republican party. The measures of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principle of protection, and, therefore, rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration; but this work can not safely be committed to any other hands than those of the republican party. To intrust it to the democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the democratic party declares the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it

demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a republican tariff by business prosperity. To a republican congress and a republican president the great question can be safely trusted. When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection, the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it.

We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry.

We believe it to be the duty of the republican party to uphold the gold standard, and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the republican party, can not safely be committed to the democratic party, which resisted its adoption, and has never given any proof since that time of belief in its fidelity to it.

While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign governments, has not for many years received from the government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We, therefore, favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last congress, which created the merchant marine commission to investigate and report upon this subject.

A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe doctrine, and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the republican party. We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor and promise a continuance of the republican policy in this direction.

## QUEER ROYAL VISITOR

## ENGLAND ENTERTAINS A DUSKY AFRICAN MONARCH.

The Alake of Abeokuta Is an Interesting Personage from the West Coast—Has Proven Himself a Progressive Ruler.

England is called upon to entertain many queer guests because of the wide range of her colonial possessions and subjects, but none have been more interesting than the Alake of Abeokuta, and his wives, who recently visited King Edward.

The territory of which the alake is the principal ruling chief is comprised within the Protectorate of Lagos, on the west coast of Africa. It is spoken of as the province of Abeokuta, or as the territory of the Egbas, the most enterprising, active and energetic division of the Yoruba race. In number they exceed a quarter of a million. The capital of the province is the town of Abeokuta, which is situated on the river Ogun, some 60 miles from Lagos by railway. The alake's capital has thus both water and rail communication with the port of Lagos. A large number of the 60,000 or 70,000 people that live in Abeokuta are engaged in trade.

The alake and his people possess some 6,000 or 8,000 square miles of the most fertile and productive soil in West Africa. From several of the higher points on the undulating districts traversed by the railway, scores of square miles of forest, composed chiefly of palm trees, may be seen stretching away to the horizon on each side. This palm tree is indigenous, and flourishes here in splendid luxuriance, yielding a perennial never-failing crop, from which the palm kernel and palm oil of commerce are obtained through the toil and industry of the natives.

The whole of this rich and valuable country belongs exclusively to the alake and his people. The king's government recognizes the absolute proprietary rights to the soil of the native owners, and the laws and customs of Egbas prohibit the alienation of land. The province possesses no minerals, unless, perhaps, some apparently un-



THE ALAKE OF ABEOKUTA AND HIS WIVES.

important deposits of lignite. No gold-bearing stratum has been proved to exist. It is not one of the great timber-producing districts. The farmers of Abeokuta are, however, both enterprising and intelligent, and they have entered into the cultivation of cotton with remarkable spirit, so that at present there is good reason to expect that this industry will become one of great importance in this province.

The alake came to England to do homage to his royal protector, whom he claims as his king and sovereign. The king's protection is to the alake and his people no empty form. Up to only a few years ago the town of Abeokuta was surrounded by the works of defence, the making and the maintenance of which must have cost much in time and labor. The wealth of the district was an irresistible temptation to strong neighbors, such as Dahomey, for example, which endeavored to overcome Abeokuta. The Egbas showed that they could fight well. But what the ultimate issue would have been for European intervention, it is impossible to say.

The alake is a man of middle age, of strictly temperate habits, strong in mind and body. He has completely set aside the usage of his country, which required that a great and crowned chief should not proceed beyond the precincts of his own courtyard. He visits all parts of his province to direct and encourage the making of roads, the extension and improvements of agriculture, and to see personally to matters of administration. He has a duly appointed council, in which the leading men of the Egbas have seats. Of this council the alake himself is the president and moving spirit.

The alake is a reformer, and therefore he has many difficulties to face among a people so very conservative as the Yorubas. Naturally some of his cautions and people think he goes too fast; whilst others, especially the younger men, think he proceeds too slowly. His devotion to his country and people are, however, so apparent to all, that this gives him great power, combined with his superior intelligence and strength of purpose. Recently the alake has had the finances of his province put on a sound basis. Regular estimates of revenue and expenditure have been prepared and passed by his council, and have been approved by the secretary of state.

Perished in a Fire. Quincy, Ill., June 23.—In a fire in the Tremont house Elizabeth Welch, principal of the Jefferson school, met death by suffocation and her sister, Mary Welch, principal of the Jackson school, was seriously, if not fatally, burned.

Successor to Prof. Dabney. Knoxville, Tenn., June 23.—Trustees of the University of Tennessee have decided upon J. H. Kirkland, chancellor of Vanderbilt university, to succeed Dr. Charles W. Dabney, and are awaiting his answer.

## LONG ISLAND.

It is quite probable that Long Island presents more exceptional attractions than any other section of the entire country. It attracts the man who is looking for an investment, a farm, a residence or a summer home, and it is a perfect paradise to those who can spend their vacations by the briny deep.

The climatic peculiarities of the Island fit it especially for the raising of vegetables, fruits and flowers, chickens, pigeons and game birds.

The temperature in the summer running from 10 to 15 degrees cooler than the city, or any other section within reasonable distance and in winter, never less than 10 degrees warmer than the same territory. The Island trends almost east and west and therefore lies directly across the path of the prevailing summer winds, which come from the south and bring with them the invigorating and coolness of ocean winds. Its very place in columns giving health statistics of all sections is primarily due to the fact that even in its fertile central section it is everywhere perfectly underdrained by glacial drift and gravel.

Surrounded as it is on three sides by great bodies of water, the north, east and south winds reach it absolutely without chance of contamination—even its western end is isolated by the great broadening of New York Harbor.

Its water supply is notably fine. Springs, brooks and even lakes have their source in the higher parts of the Island, proving conclusively the theory of many geologists that its source of supply is situated high up in the north of Vermont, and that under Long Island flow great subterranean streams; to those of Yucatan, Mexico; as further proof of this, there are wonderful flowing wells on various parts of the Island many of which have records extending over 35 years and without diminution in the quantity.

Its north shore slopes down from the highest points of Long Island's backbone (as the high range of hills is called) to the beautiful bays and harbors extending the full length of the Sound shore. These slopes are covered with a most thrifty growth of oak, hickory, chestnut, locust, walnut and other deciduous trees and shrubs to the very edge of Long Island Sound.

The central section is fertile farm land with splendid crop records and capable of producing handsome returns on the investment.

Its south shore, in part lying on that inland sea called the Great South Bay, and in part on the Atlantic Ocean, has attractions of tree growth including pine.

The settlements, many of them established 250 years ago, are thoroughly progressive towns and villages, and the school system compares most favorably with that of our great cities in that from the kindergarten to the high school the departments are most proficiently handled.

All portions of the Island are extremely well cared for by transportation facilities. The Long Island railroad system with branches to every section has a train schedule of over 800 trains daily. Many trolley systems are already in operation and others in the course of construction.

Steam boat lines connect with Block Island and the New England coast.

Long Island points fifty miles away from Metropolitan interests are readily accessible, and as quickly reached as the towns and near-by suburbs of the Empire City.

The price for land, either in acreage or house lots, is exceedingly reasonable, in comparison with other territories.

Farms with dwellings and other buildings in excellent condition are available for fruit growing, a business with great possibilities and phenomenal returns. Immense tracts present exceptionally good facilities for cranberry, strawberry and other small fruit culture which are still undeveloped, and Long Island berries command the best market prices. Like its asparagus, cauliflower, Blue Point oysters and Little Neck clams, the Island's newer productions are rapidly taking front rank. Its duck, chicken and pigeon farms are money makers hard to beat.

Its game and fish preserves are known to all true sportsmen who take their recreation, and gain healthful rest with either the rod or gun.

Its waters stand high in the estimation of those who love to be afloat. The canoeist cannot but enjoy the wonderfully interesting voyage through Rockaway Bay, Great South Bay, Moriches Bay, Peconic and Gardiners Bay a paddle around Plum Island or through the Gut skimming along the high bluffs at the east end of the sound shore, weaving in and out through the harbors and bays at Port Jefferson, Smithtown, Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay, Hempstead Harbor, Manhasset, Little Neck and Flushing.

In Long Island waters are first tried the great yachts selected to defend the cup, the favorite cruising ground for all sailors from the man with the little cat boat to the owner of the palatial steam yacht—the rendezvous of the members of America's great yacht clubs.

The golf links and tennis courts of the Island are noted abroad as well as in the United States, and on Long Island links are annually played many championship matches.

Its bathing attractions are unlimited; for the lover of still salt water bathing the opportunities are many indeed. To those who prefer invigorating wrestles that the surf of old ocean brings, from Coney Island to Long Beach, the length of Fire Island and from Good Ground to Montauk Point the places are many from which to choose.

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From Maysville—7:40 am; 8:15 pm.

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